

REMARKS

Claims 33-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first and second paragraphs based upon the use of the term "rapid deflagration cord." The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

The Examiner alleges that the metes and bound of the invention are undefined because the claims are apparently vague, indefinite and incomplete as to what all materials or compositions are meant by and encompassed by the term "rapid deflagration cord."

The term "rapid deflagration cord" is used in, for example, twenty (20) U.S. patents, some of which use the term in the claims without defining what all materials or compositions are meant by and encompassed by the term "rapid deflagration cord." The following is a definition provided by MSI (McCormick Selph, Inc.: see <http://www.mcselph.com/linearexplosives.html> (attached)):

**Rapid Deflagration Cord (RDC)** is a very unique product manufactured by MSI. This material can be supplied in a wide variety of configurations and metal sheaths to meet specific customer requirements. RDC is non-detonating and burns at a rate of approximately 1000 ft/sec. Functional throughout the temperature range of -200 °° to +370 °° C, RDC has been successfully subjected to high temperature storage of 5000 hours at +205 °° C. RDC can be incorporated into a variety of applications such as satellite rocket motor ignition, propellant activation systems and in distribution systems for dispensing tactical munitions applications.

Accordingly, "rapid deflagration cord" is a generic term and is well known in the art. There is no requirement that patent application, or claims, set forth all materials or compositions are meant by and encompassed by the generic term "rapid deflagration cord," especially since one maker of such a cord defines the term as having a wide variety of configurations.

Additionally, there is no requirement under §112, paragraph 2, to make a distinction between rapid deflagrating materials and mild detonating materials, since the claims do not call for mild detonating materials. Note that U.S. Patent No. 6,467,415 (of record) claims for "metal-sheathed linear explosive being selected from any of a linear shaped charge, a mild detonating cord and a rapid deflagration cord." If there was no difference between a mild detonating cord and a rapid deflagration cord, the claim would be invalid, however a patented claim is considered valid by the PTO. Note also, the following is a definition is also provided by MSI (McCormick Selph, Inc.):

**Mild Detonating Cord (MDC)** is metal clad linear explosive usually drawn or extruded in a round configuration. It can be rolled into an elliptical or flat ribbon shape based on customer requirements. Typically, grain sizes vary from 2.5 gr/ft to 100 gr/ft but can be adjusted to fit customers specification requirements. MDC can be supplied in aluminum, tin, lead or silver sheath.

Accordingly, it is considered to be known in the art that rapid deflagration cord and mild detonating cord are different products, and as such, the present application and claims need not define the difference.

Further, the invention is for an energy transfer line system, comprising a rapid deflagration cord (RDC). The invention is not a rapid deflagration cord (RDC). Accordingly, any RDC on the market can be utilized by the claimed energy transfer line system.

Accordingly, the rejections are deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

The Examiner also refers us to MPEP 2173.05(u) which refers to the use of a "trademark or

trade name" as a claim limitation. First, note that there is no trademark for a rapid deflagration cord (RDC), and the Examiner has not provided any showing that such a trademark exists.

Accordingly, since the term a rapid deflagration cord (RDC) is not a trademark, and is accepted by the PTO as evidenced by the 20 patents containing the term as a generic term in the art, it is not a trade name. It should also be noted that the term is set forth in the claims of at least four (4) U.S. patents (6,467,415; 6,435,095; 5,518,268; 5,406,889) two of which are assigned to MSI.

Accordingly, since the PTO has already demonstrated acceptance of the term rapid deflagration cord in valid claims, and the term is not trademarked, then the rejections under §112, paragraphs one and two should be withdrawn.

Also, claims 33-35 have been amended to change the term "rapid deflagration cord" to --rapid deflagrating cord--. Support for the tem --rapid deflagrating cord-- is found in paragraph [0002]. Additionally, claim 33 (original) mistakenly claimed a first loaded end fitting disposed at said first end of said transfer line, a first ferrule connecting said first end of said transfer line to said first loaded end fitting, and a closure cup having a rim welded to said first ferrule. As can be seen from Figs. 4, 10 and 20 the loaded end fittings include a ferrule and a closure cup (Figs 10 and 20). Accordingly, it is erroneous to claim the ferrule and the closure cup as components separate from the loaded end fitting. This has been corrected by the amendment to claim 34.

Claim33-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable,

over Alchron et al. (*hereafter*: Alchron) in view of Hadden or Smith. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Alchron fails to disclose or teach a *rapid deflagrating cord*. Although Alchron teaches using a deflagrating cord, it is well known in the art that not all deflagrating cords are the same. Note that Hadden discusses the use of a **low velocity** deflagrating material which is known to differ from a **rapid** deflagrating cord as a **rapid** deflagrating cord is known to burn faster than a general deflagrating cord.

Note that there is no teaching in Hadden that the end fittings described therein are appropriate for use with rapid deflagrating cords.

Note also that Smith describes end fittings for detonating cords. there is no teaching in Smith that the end fittings are appropriate for use with deflagrating cords nor rapid deflagrating cords.

Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use either Hadden's or Smith's end fittings in Alchron only if the cord used by Alchron is a low velocity deflagrating cord or a detonating cord, respectively.

If one of ordinary skill in the art were motivated to use a rapid deflagrating cord in Alchron, since rapid deflagrating cords are known in the art, there is no teaching in either of Hadden or Smith to motivate one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the end fittings of either Hadden or Smith with a rapid deflagrating cord. There is only a teaching in Hadden of use with a low velocity deflagrating cord, and in Smith of use with a detonating cord.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 33-35 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Despite the Applicant's attempt to have claims 1-5, 8-10, 23-26, 29-30 and 33-35 examined on the merits with respect to the Applicant's elected specie, the Examiner has only examined claims 33-35.

As noted by the Applicant, claim 33 is generic to the all the disclosed species. Accordingly, when it is determined that a generic claim is patentable over the art, then the restriction/election requirement is to be withdrawn (MPEP 804.01(C)) and all the claims are to be examined on the merits. 37 CFR 1.141 states: Two or more independent and distinct inventions may not be claimed in one national application, ~~except that more than one species of an invention~~, not to exceed a reasonable number, may be specifically claimed in different claims in one national application, provided that application also includes an allowable claim generic to all the claimed species and all the claims to species in excess of one are written in dependent form (Section 1.75) or otherwise include all the limitations of the generic claim.

The Examiner has provided no argument indicating that claim 33 is not generic. Should the Examiner now attempt to argue otherwise, it is requested that the Examiner identify the species to which claim 33 is not generic. Additionally, new claim 54 is generic. The subject matter of amended claim 33 and new claim 54 is not taught by the prior art.

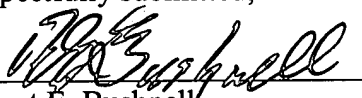
It should be noted here that the basis of the Applicant's invention is the transfer line 300 as described with respect to Figs. 1-3. The loaded end fittings (Fig. 4, Fig. 10 and Fig. 20) are additional components which are combined with the transfer line. Claims 33-65 set forth the invention as outlined above.

New claims 36-65 are either written in dependent form or include all the limitations of the generic claim 33. Accordingly, examination of each claim is respectfully requested.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

Should a Petition for extension of time be required with the filing of this Amendment, the Commissioner is kindly requested to treat this paragraph as such a request and is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of the incurred fee if, and only if, a petition for extension of time be required and a check of the requisite amount is not enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Robert E. Bushnell  
Attorney for Applicant  
Reg. No.: 27,774

1522 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
(202) 408-9040

Folio: P56668  
Date: 6/25/04  
I.D.: REB/MDP